APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* Answer to Starred Question No. 208 on page 3.]

There are no special schemes initiated by this Government for the popularisation of Tamil in Universities of other States. However, this Government are giving grants liberally to Universities which institute chairs in Tamil. Details of the same are given below :—

	RS. (*per annum.*)	*Period of grant.*
1 Grant to the University of Allahabad for Lecturership in Tamil.	Rs. 4,000 from 1960-61 and Rs. 4,800 from 1962-63 to 1964-65.	
2 Grant to the University of Delhi for strengthening the Tamil section.	10,000	For a period of five years from 1959-60.
3 Grant to the University of Kerala for starting M.A. course in Tamil.	4,000	For a period of five years from 196 -62.
4 Grant to Oosmania University, Hyderabad.	10,000	For a period of five years from 1960-61.
5 Grants to Agra University.	6,500	For a period of five years from 1962-63.

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APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to Starred Question No. 210 on page 5.]

In view of the National Emergency, the Government have made a review of their resources and commitments and have decided to exercise utmost economy in expenditure in Government departments. Detailed instructions to the Heads of Department concerned and other Subordinate officers have been issued for enforcing economies in the employment of additional staff, contingencies, stationery, Travelling Allowance, etc. The following are the main points in the instructions that have been issued to the various Government Departments and offices :—

1. *Additional staff.*—Proposals for appointment of additional staff which are not connected with defence efforts or Plan schemes are not to be entertained for a period of six months.

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2. *Contingencies.*—(1) The Government motor vehicles should be used only for essential purposes so as to conserve patrol for defence purposes.

(2) Telegrams and trunkcalls should not be ordinarily resorted to and even when trunk calls are necessary, urgent calls should not be booked unless they relate to an urgent matter such as Law and Order.

(3) Local delivery system should be resorted to in an increasing measure and the use of Service Postage for local tapals should be eliminated.

3. *Papers, Printing and Stationery.*—(1) Costly papers to be used sparingly; unbleached and hand-made papers should be used.

(2) Reports should be brief and self-contained.

(3) Both sides of the paper to be used.

(4) Size of administration reports of departments to be restricted.

(5) New typewriters and duplicators should be supplied when they are absolutely essential.

(6) Supply of punch-players and pen-knives is discontinued.

(7) A 10-per cent reduction has been imposed on the requirements of stationery.

4. *Official tours.*—(1) Tours should be planned better and rapid marches cut out.

(2) Officers should avoid taking peons on camps involving long journeys by train.

(3) Conferences, seminars and meetings should be kept down to the barest minimum.

5. *State functions.*—All unnecessary parties, functions and State entertainments to be cut out altogether and all waste of food materials to be avoided.

6. *Buildings.*—Proposals for administrative buildings and staff quarters have been deferred. Even in regard to buildings connected with plan programmes, a review has been made and those buildings which could be deferred have been ordered to be deferred.

7. *Transfers.*—All transfers not necessary in the Defence interest or on medical grounds or necessitated by the completion of tenure periods in particular posts to be avoided.

8 *Hours of work.*—The hours of work in Government offices have also been extended by half an hour.

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9. *Small savings.*—Action for intensifying collections under small savings, particularly in rural areas has been taken. The responsibility of Panchayat Development Organisation for mobilising Small Savings has been stressed and special staff sanctioned for attending exclusively to the work.

10. *Plan schemes.*—The Plan schemes have been reoriented so as to lay emphasis on schemes intended to aid agricultural, industrial and power production. Among productive schemes, those yielding quick results like Minor Irrigation schemes are to be given priority. Schemes for training of skilled craftsmen and other technical personnel in short supply have been accelerated.

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